

crooked players \$100,000. Cicotte believes they gave this amount to Gandil. Somewhere in the deal, however, \$75,000 was lost. Cicotte said he believed Gandil or else Abe Attell, who acted for the gamblers, held out the money. There was only \$25,000 passed around, according to Cicotte. He said he received \$10,000; Williams received \$10,000 and Jackson received \$5,000. Jackson, who took the stand after Cicotte, admitted that he had received the amount attributed to him. It was then that the grand jury voted the indictments.

There will be two indictments returned against each of the men, it is said. One will charge them with the operation of a confidence game. The other will charge them with conspiracy with gamblers to obtain money through the operation of a confidence game.

Conviction of the first charge carries with it a penalty of from one to ten years imprisonment. The penalty for conviction on the second charge is five years imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000.

No arrests have been made yet. The indictments will be formally returned before the latter part of the week, it was announced at the state's attorney's office. Mean time the accused men will not even be under surveillance.

Cicotte Weeps on Stand

Cicotte's testimony was accompanied by tears. He was on the witness stand for nearly two hours. He cried, "I don't know why I did it. I must have been crazy."

Cicotte said that he found his bribe money under his pillow, that after the first game of the series he had gone to his hotel alone, and the money was half concealed beneath the pillow. There was no note, he said, but he knew what it was for.

"Before Gandil was a ball player he mixed in with gamblers and low characters in Arizona," said Cicotte. "That's where he got the hunch to fix the world series. Abe Attell and three Pittsburgh gamblers agreed to back him. Gandil first fixed Williams and McMullen. Then he got me in on the deal, and we fixed the rest. It was easy to throw the game. Just a slight hesitation on a player's part will let a man get a base or a run."

"I did it by giving the Cincinnati batters easy balls and putting them right over the plate. A baby could have hit them."

"Then in one of the games—the second, I think—there was a man on first and the Reds' bats hit him. I was a grounder to me. I could have made a double play out of it without any trouble at all. But I was slow—slow enough to permit the batter to get to first and the man on first to get to second."

"It did not necessarily look crooked on my part. It is hard to tell when a game is or is not on the square. A player can make a square one. Sometimes the square ones look crooked."

Cicotte said he had been troubled with his conscience ever since the series.

"I've lived a thousand years in the last twelve months," he said. "I would not have done that thing for a million dollars. I didn't need the money. My salary was \$10,000 a year and my job was sure."

"And now I've lost everything—Job, reputation and friends. My friends all look on me as a crook. I can't make a square one. Sometimes the square ones look crooked."

Cicotte said he had been troubled with his conscience ever since the series.

testimony on which the indictments are based.

"This 'blow off' is due to Mr. Comiskey's action," Mr. Austrian said. "As soon as he knew what the state of affairs was he ordered me to go ahead. We rushed the evidence to the grand jury. This is due to Mr. Comiskey's desire to get at the bottom of the scandal and to have the matter cleared up at once."

Mr. Comiskey to-night made the following statement to The Associated Press:

"The consideration which the grand jury gave to this case should be greatly appreciated by the general public. The Hon. Charles A. McDonald, Chief Justice, and the foreman of the grand jury, Harry Brigham, and his associates who so diligently strove to save and make America's great game the clean sport which it is are to be commended in no uncertain terms by all sport followers, in spite of what happened to-day. And, thank God, it did happen. Forty-four years of baseball endeavor have convinced me more than ever that it is a wonderful game and a game worth keeping clean."

"I would rather close my ball park than send nine men on the field with one of them holding a dishonest thought toward clean baseball—the game which John McGraw and I went around the world to show to the people on the other side."

"We are far from through yet. We have the nucleus of another championship team with the remainder of the old world's championship team."

He named the veterans, Eddie and John Collins, Ray Schalk, Urban Faber, Dick Kerr, Eddie Murphy, Nemo Leibold, and Amos Strunk, and declared that, with the addition of Hodge, Falk, Jourdan and McClellan, "I guess we can go along and win the championship."

Followers of the White Sox figured today on the probable line-up of the team in the three remaining games of the season, beginning in St. Louis Friday. Information filtering from the club management indicated the following possible line-up:

Faber, Kerr, Wilkinson and Hodge, pitchers.

Schalk and Lynn, catchers.

Jourdan, first base.

Ed. Collins, second base.

McClellan, shortstop.

John Collins, third base.

Leibold, right field.

Strunk, center field.

Falk, left field.

On the bench as reserves would be Eddie Murphy, premier pinch hitter of the major leagues; Jonnard and George Lees, catchers; George Payne, pitcher, and several recruit pitchers and minor league fielders who are on trial with the team.

How First Game of Series Was Played

Last year's world series records show that in the first inning of the first game Cicotte started by hitting Rath, the first Cincinnati batter, in the back. Daubert followed with two out. With Kopf on first, Neale and Wingo singled, and Reuther, the hard-hitting Cincinnati pitcher, drove a three-base hit to the center field bleachers. Rath doubled, and Daubert singled, the combination resulting in five runs. Wilkinson took Cicotte's place after Daubert's single and Groh filed to Felsch. The final score of this game was 9 to 1.

Record of the Fourth Game

The fourth game, played at Chicago, was also deliberately thrown away, according to court officials who heard Cicotte's statement to the grand jury. The Reds won this game by a score of 2 to 0. Ring pitched for Cincinnati, holding the American League champions to three hits. Both Cincinnati runs were made in the fifth inning, when two of Cincinnati's hits were bunched, with a wild throw to first by Cicotte and a bad throw to the plate by Jackson, which the pitcher intercepted and muffed. The play of this inning was sent over The Associated Press as follows:

"Roush was out, Schalk to Gandil, the ball rolling half way to the pitcher's box. Duncan was safe when Cicotte threw his drive wild to first, the ball going in between the hands of Ring and Duncan. Kopf singled to left and Duncan stopped at third, but scored when Jackson threw wild to the plate. Kopf reached second. Correction: The official score of this game is as follows: Cincinnati 9, Chicago 1. Four of Cincinnati's five runs were grouped in the sixth inning. Eller doubled, Rath scored him with a single and moved to second on Daubert's 'bunt, perfectly laid,' as the report of the game said. Williams walked Groh. Roush drove a three-base hit to Felsch's territory, scoring two runners, and himself tallied after Duncan filed to Jackson.

Heydler Deplores Scandal

Bearing on to-day's developments was the disclosure of the testimony to be given by Mrs. Henrietta D. Kelly, keeper of a rooming house where many White Sox players lived, and known as the "woman of mystery." Mrs. Kelly's testimony, according to Mr. Repligie, will have to do with a conversation which Eddie Cicotte is reported to have had with his brother, Jack Cicotte, after the second game of the series. Referring to the loss of the game by the

Cicotte Won Sixth Game

Cicotte's next appearance in the series was in the sixth game, when Cincinnati had scored four runs to Chicago's one. Cicotte pitched a shutout, winning the game 4 to 0. Cicotte pitched a shutout, winning the game 4 to 0. Cicotte pitched a shutout, winning the game 4 to 0.

Jackson Says Williams Paid Him

After finishing their testimony both Jackson and Cicotte were escorted from the grand jury rooms by a deputy sheriff. It was reported the accused men feared an attack by "hooligans" who lined the corridors of the building.

Weaver Denies Charge

"Buck" Weaver, after hearing of his indictment and suspension, denied that he had agreed to throw any world series games and that he had received any of the money.

"I batted .333 and made only four errors out of thirty chances in the world series," he said. "That should be a good enough alibi."

Evidence on which the White Sox players were indicted was uncovered by Comiskey, president of the club, and furnished by him to the grand jury. Attorney Austrian said while Jackson was testifying.

Austrian said he had examined Cicotte and Jackson at Comiskey's direction, and then had taken Cicotte before the grand jury, where he gave the



Eddie Cicotte



Joe Jackson



"Buck" Weaver



"Hap" Felsch

White Sox, the pitcher is reported to have said:

"I don't give a damn. I got mine."

McGraw Wants to Help

McGraw arrived in Chicago to-day. "I am willing to do anything I can to clean up the game," he declared. "You can know that, because McGraw is coming here of his own free will also because he was the first to nail players who weren't square," broke in Magistrate Francis X. McQuade, treasurer of the Giants, who accompanied McGraw to Chicago.

"I think it is the duty of managers to clean up their own clubs," continued McGraw. "I don't know anything about the fixing of the White Sox in last year's world series, except what I read in the newspapers."

"In the event that the state attorney's office does not find sufficient legal basis for prosecution, do you favor having all the managers put in possession of the facts, so that they can throw out any crooks who may be in the game?" he was asked.

"I do, and, in fact, I think that is what will be done."

Indicted Ball Players Include Famous Stars

Cicotte, Jackson, Weaver and Felsch Among Those Regarded as Mainstays of the Team

Most of the eight White Sox players indicted yesterday by a Chicago grand jury in its investigation of the baseball scandal involving the 1919 world series are stars of the first magnitude and some of them for years have been idols of the fans.

Edward V. Cicotte was one of Manager Charles A. Comiskey's mainstays. He was born in Detroit, Mich., June 19, 1894. He entered professional baseball at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. He was a member of the Atlanta, Ga. team of the Southern Association at the time Ty Cobb was playing there, and both went to the Detroit American League club. Cicotte was sent back but later joined the Boston Red Sox. He was released to the White Sox about nine years ago. He bats and throws right-handed. He is married and resides in Detroit. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds.

In 1916 it was thought that Cicotte's big league career was fast drawing to a close, but he staged a great "comeback" in 1916 and gained widespread fame as the "shine ball" artist. Batters seemed unable to solve his new freak delivery. He was largely responsible for the victory of the White Sox in the world's series of 1917.

Joseph Jackson, one of the greatest outfielders in the American League, was playing his eleventh year in the major leagues. He joined the Chicago club six years ago, coming from the Cleveland club. He first played baseball at Greenville, S. C., in 1908. Jackson was born July 16, 1887, at Greenville. He is six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. He is married and lives in Savannah, Ga.

Jackson was reared in Brandon Mills, S. C. He was playing with the Greenville team when big league scouts first heard of him. He was obtained by the Philadelphia Athletics in 1908 and was sold to the Cleveland club in 1911. It was with the latter team that he first gained great prominence as a heavy hitter.

Arnold ("Chick") Gandil, first baseman, was born in St. Paul, Minn., Janu-



Claude Williams



Charles Risberg

with the Springfield club of the Kansas-Missouri League. He was obtained by the Detroit Americans from the Nashville club of the Southern Association in 1915, and was released to the Sacramento (Calif.) club of the Pacific Coast League on June 11, 1914. In 1915 he played with the Salt Lake City team of the same league, and at the end of that season was purchased by the White Sox. He throws left-handed, is five feet ten inches tall, and weighs 169 pounds.

George ("Buck") Weaver, third baseman, was born August 18, 1891, at Stowe, Pa., and began playing in 1910 at Northampton, Mass. Nine years ago he joined the White Sox, coming from San Francisco. He is 5 feet 10 1/2 inches tall, weighs 168 pounds, is married and lives in Chicago. For a time last season Weaver played shortstop, with McMullen at third, but when Risberg returned to the game "Buck" took up the far corner position and has played there ever since. He is recognized as one of baseball's leading third basemen.

Oscar Felsch, outfielder, was playing his sixth year with the Chicago club. He came from the Milwaukee club of the American Association. His first professional baseball engagement was with Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1913. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, is married and lives in Milwaukee, where he was born April 7, 1891.

Charles A. Risberg, Shortstop, Joined the White Sox in 1917, His First Year in the Major Leagues

Charles A. Risberg, shortstop, joined the White Sox in 1917, his first year in the major leagues. He was obtained from the Vernon (Calif.) club of the Pacific Coast League, where he had played professional baseball in 1912. He is 6 feet tall and weighs 170 pounds. Risberg was born in San Francisco, October 13, 1894. He is married and lives in San Francisco.

Fred McMullen joined the White Sox in 1916 and has since been used as a utility infielder. He is twenty-eight years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. He bats and throws right-handed. He is married and lives in Los Angeles.

Billy Maharg Offers to Testify for \$10,000

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Billy Maharg, the former boxer, who last night made sensational disclosures regarding the fixing of world series games in 1919, to-night accepted the invitation of Charles Comiskey, president of the Chicago White Sox, in a telegram addressed to Comiskey at Chicago. Maharg says:

"I accept your offer to tell what I know about the crooked world series of 1919, and will go to Chicago and testify, provided you leave a certified check for \$10,000 with Harvey Woodruff, sports editor of The Chicago Tribune, to be turned over to me after I testify. Please answer."

Can't Accept Any Yankee Players, Says Comiskey

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—"It's a splendid offer, and one I appreciate from the bottom of my heart, but I am afraid there is no way I can accept it," said Charles A. Comiskey, when informed that Jacob Ruppert and T. L. Huston, owners of the New York Yankees, had offered to place their entire team at the disposal of the Chicagoans to replace the men he suspended.

"The league rules definitely say that no trades or transfers can be made



"Chick" Gandil



Fred McMullen

after August 31," he explained, "so I know that such an act would not be sanctioned by the league. But it was a wonderful thing for them to do."

President Ban Johnson, of the American League, could not be reached. When Ray Chapman, Cleveland shortstop, was killed, Owen Bush, of Detroit, offered to transfer to Cleveland. Mr. Johnson said then that it could not be done because of the league rules cited by Mr. Comiskey to-night.

Indianapolis Team Is Offered to Comiskey

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—William Smith Jr., owner of the Indianapolis Association Baseball Club, in a telegram to-night offered Charles A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago American League team, the use of any of the players of the Indianapolis club he might need to finish out two seasons. He declared Mr. Comiskey had done the "greatest thing ever heard of in baseball."

Twenty-Six Millions of Dollars for New Telephone Plant This Year

THIS YEAR our engineers called for \$26,000,000 for new telephone plant in New York City—the largest amount we have ever put into new plant in a single year. In 1914, a normal year, our capital expenditure for new telephone facilities for the Greater City was \$6,975,000.

During the war commercial telephony was not considered an "essential industry." The necessary development and expansion of the city's telephone system stood still. Our reserve plant was exhausted in meeting the requirements of the United States Government and essential industries. Now we must do the new work postponed during the war years and the current new work required by the unprecedented demand for new service.

New capital must be raised to do this work. Revenue must pay the interest on it. Revenue must bear the cost of operating and maintaining the new equipment provided by that capital. Revenue must pay the depreciation charges upon the new facilities.

At the present time our revenue does not

even meet the bare expense of operating the existing plant.

WITHOUT INCREASED RATES we cannot pay the interest on this new capital. In the face of such a situation how can we induce investors to put additional money into the business?

But we must secure large sums of new capital each year. We must go on. New York City demands the increased service which new investment alone makes possible. We must put as much or more new money into New York's telephone system during each of the next few years.

There is no stopping the growth of this city. And one of the first things greater city development demands is greater telephone facilities.

We are doing our part to bring back to New York the kind of service it once enjoyed—the best in the world. It is your part to pay rates that will meet the reasonable requirements of the business.

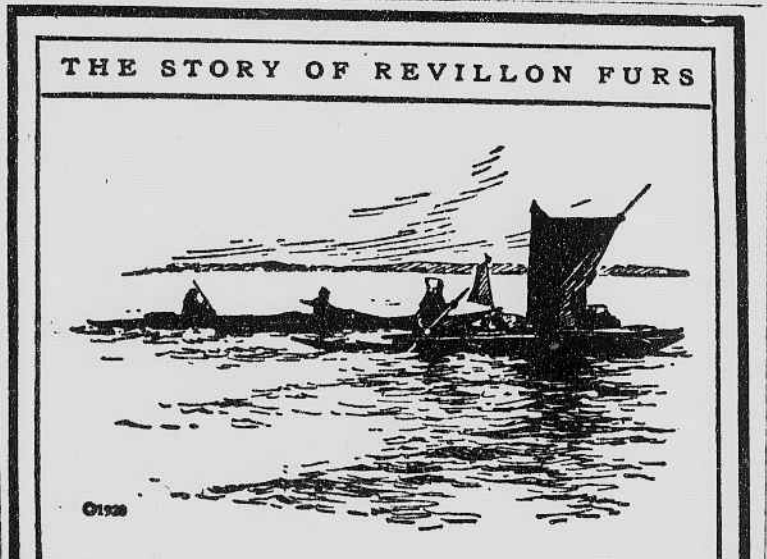
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Private families having a space vacant to rent will find The Tribune's Published Guide to Let columns an aid to renting. It is published by The Tribune, 100 N. York St., New York City.



Sailing in Kyaks

The Eskimo kyak is an unstable craft but when traveling before the wind a small sail can be carried by these skilful boatmen. Formerly these sails were made of matting or skins but canvas is now used. The illustration shows two types of Eskimo sails on a little fleet of kyaks in James Bay near a Revillon Trading Post.

Revillon Frères

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street